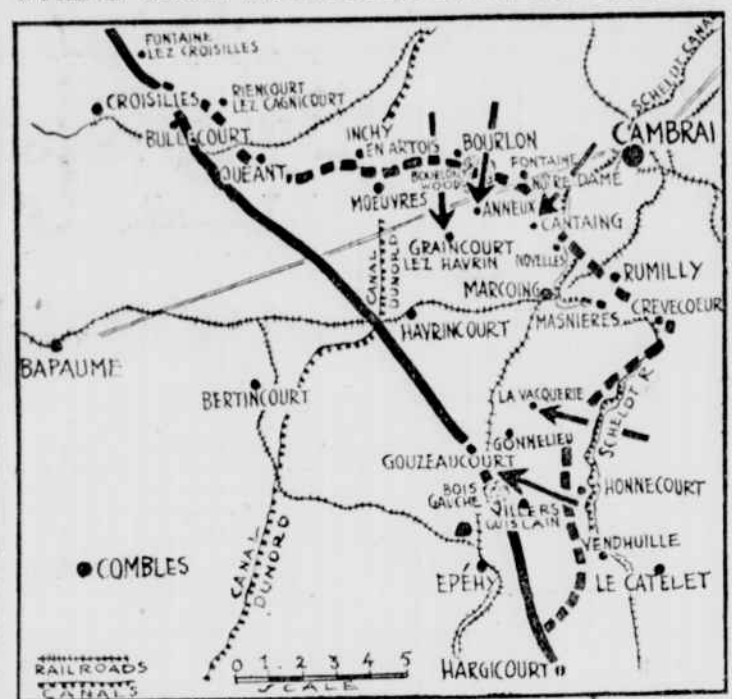


The Great War 1219th Day

WHERE GERMANS STRUCK BACK AT CAMBRAI



The arrows show the directions of the principal German efforts on Friday to crush the British salient west of Cambrai. Berlin announced yesterday that the British had been driven back on Graincourt, Annet, and Canting, but unofficial British advice from the front says the line here now has been completely restored.

Further south the enemy took Gouzeaucourt and La Vaqueur, but were thrust back in desperate fighting.

The foe still holds Villers-Guislain and Gouzeaucourt. The greatest gain was made at Villers-Guislain, where the net loss of the British was 3,000 yards in depth.

The heavy line shows the front before the British drive began on November 30. The broken line shows the line held by Byng after the first two days of the offensive.

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Italy Turns to The Offensive In Mountains

Berlin Reports Attacks at Monte Pertica on the Brenta Front

Rome Denies Assaults

Exhausted Teutons Unable to Resume Drive to Crush Diaz

LONDON, Dec. 1.—Berlin officially reported today that the Italians attacked yesterday on Monte Pertica, between the Brenta and the Piave rivers, but had failed to make progress. This was flatly contradicted by the Rome official statement, which said: "There was no infantry fighting yesterday."

It seems clear that the initiative on the northern sector has now passed to the Italian army.

Von Below's exhausted troops have still failed to revive sufficiently to renew their attacks on the Italian lines, despite the fact that every day that passes makes it more unlikely that they can crush their way through to the Venetian Plains and deal Italy a knockout blow.

Great artillery duels and air fighting were the featured events of the battle line of the Piave and the mountain sectors adjoining to the west. The Italian communiqué said the enemy was concentrating his big guns on the Asiago plateau, between Monte Simele and Monte Castelgomberto, a region which has seen some of the bitterest hand-to-hand fighting of the last two weeks.

The Italian artillery's reply to the German bombardment was effective at many points. It is mentioned especially that moving bodies of the enemy were being effectively broken up in the Asiago region. This the Piave and the Piave Vecchia. This the Piave and the Piave Vecchia.

The Italians set afire one captive balloon and forced another to land, besides bringing down three enemy airplanes in aerial duels.

Germans Spare Italian Art, Says Essen Paper

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 1.—A dispatch from Berlin to the "Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung" of Essen, reported that the Italian army during the recent retreat, and says: "As many art treasures as was humanly possible have been saved and placed in the hands of art experts accompanying the German army."

Snow and Ice Cover Asiago, Now Deserted And Torn by Shells

ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, Friday, Nov. 30.—A colonel commanding batteries along the Asiago front, where the Austrians and Germans are exerting their chief pressure, took the correspondent along his lines to-day and explained the situation and the action in progress.

From his observation post at the summit of the mountains flanking the Asiago plateau one could look down on the shell-torn and deserted city of Asiago, now held by the enemy, with his lines of intrenchments beyond and his batteries blazing from the long range of summits extending from Monte Meletta eastward to the Brenta river.

It was a most impressive mountain scene, at an altitude of 5,000 feet, with the clouds lying below instead of above, and the cannoneading echoing through the gorges. The ground was covered with a thick layer of snow, which had fallen in the night, and the ponds formed in shell holes were coated with three inches of ice.

The men off duty were around camp fires, looking well and contented. The colonel said living conditions, rations and supplies were in good shape.

Some of the men were in tents on the mountain slopes, some in trenches and dugouts, while others were in rough frame barracks which were being hastily constructed.

Asiago itself presented a desolate spectacle in the midst of the fire-swept plateau, to which it gives its name. The Italian on one side and the enemy on the other. Houses, churches and tall campaniles could be seen plainly, but the colonel said the whole place was in ruins, without a big conical sign of the power being concentrated there. Strong field glasses showed no sign of life in the town, and no smoke arose from the factories or residences.

The artillery was heavy and continuous. The colonel said the enemy was bringing up heavy guns of large calibre. Twenty monster projectiles had come in a bunch early in the day, opening great craters, which were now frozen ponds. There had been no infantry action, and the colonel was satisfied with the repulse the enemy had received. The enemy would doubtless attempt another advance, the colonel said, but the strength of the Italian lines gave assurance that he would be repulsed again.

Austrian prisoners who had been brought in declared that they recently came from the Russian front. The enemy lines were made up, according to this officer, of Germans and Austrians, but there were no Bulgarians or Turks. The wild nature of this country was shown while the soldiers were digging their trenches, when they unearthed the fossil remains of numerous mastodons of gigantic dimensions.

Along the road leading to the front there was increasing activity, with vast forces of men and material pushed forward. The correspondent passed batteries of heavy guns drawn by trains, tractors and huge stacks of 9 and 12-inch shells. Infantry was moving forward, being strung along the road for three miles. This and frequent evidence of troops on many roads gave visible sign of the power being concentrated there. Strong field glasses showed no sign of life in the town, and no smoke arose from the factories or residences.

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Official Statements

West Front BRITISH

LONDON, Dec. 1 (DAY).—On the Cambrai battle front the Germans during the night made no effort to renew their principal attack.

Southwest of Vendhuile local attacks were successfully repulsed by us. The hostile artillery has been more active than usual in the Scarpe Valley.

Three raids attempted by the enemy last night southwest of La Bassée were driven off by our fire. We made two successful raids in the neighborhood of Warneton, inflicting many casualties on the enemy and securing prisoners on both occasions.

(NIGHT).—Reports from various sectors on the Cambrai battlefield, together with captured orders and objective maps, enable the following account to be given of the battle which began yesterday morning.

The enemy's intention was to deliver a simultaneous encircling attack with a large number of divisions and drive our troops from the important positions we had gained on the 20th of November, as appears in an order issued on the 20th of November by General von der Morwitz, commanding the second German army, and the 18th St. Quentin spur, south of that village.

In these operations we have taken several positions and many machine guns, in addition to inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

The afternoon the enemy repeated his attacks on our positions in the neighborhood of Valenciennes, Maroilles, Fontaine Notre Dame, Bourlon and Moeuvres, and so far as reports hitherto show he has been completely repulsed.

The number of German prisoners taken in November was 1,551, including 24 officers. In the same period we have taken 138 guns, including 40 heavy guns, and also 203 machine guns, 400 mortars, and a vast quantity of engineering stores, ammunition of all natures and war material of every kind.

GERMAN

BERLIN, Dec. 1 (DAY).—Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht—in Flanders the artillery activity remained within moderate limits. Southeast of Arras the artillery fire continued in increased volume.

The battle near Cambrai broke out again yesterday with great violence. Our own counterattacks for the improvement of our positions met with complete success. The strongest fire by our artillery and mine throwers prepared the way into the enemy's lines for our infantry.

Between Moeuvres and Bourlon and from Fontaine and La Fosse we threw the enemy back on the 20th of November. On both sides of the Scarpe the enemy's attacks were repulsed. On the right bank of the river, rising from the Scarpe, the 41st trench fighting brigade, which was captured, and several battalions were taken prisoner and several battalions were captured. Counterattacks by the enemy against Gouzeaucourt, in which tanks and cavalry were employed, collapsed with heavy losses. A sharp artillery duel continued on the battlefield during the night.

Point of the German Crown Prince.—On the east bank of the Meuse there was strong action. The German army near St. Marie-la-Menne, in the region of the heights of the Meuse, and brought back prisoners.

On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) the artillery fighting became intense in the sector between Beaumont and Chaume Wood, and was followed by a violent attack of the enemy against our positions north of Fosse Wood. The assaults made two efforts, and in both instances were driven back to their trenches. After a spirited combat our line was maintained completely.

(NIGHT).—Violent artillery actions took place in the region of St. Quentin and south of Juvincourt. On the right bank of the Meuse we repulsed an enemy attack on our trenches northwest of Beaumont.

ITALIAN FRONT

GERMAN

BERLIN, Dec. 1 (DAY).—Attacks by the Italians against Monte Pertica failed.

ITALIAN

ROME, Dec. 1.—There was no infantry fighting yesterday. The artillery fire continued with marked intensity along the whole front, the enemy firing particularly violently from the Asiago plateau. Our batteries dispersed assemblies of troops here and there, and the enemy's positions were being shelled. Three enemy machines were brought down in aerial duels. One captive balloon was set afire and another forced to land.

Balkan Front

FRENCH

Eastern Theatre, Nov. 30.—Our artillery was active around Monastir, that of the enemy along the Vardar and in the region of Mont Agros. British aviators bombed the region of Rupel and the railroad between Drama and Serre. On the Russian front attempts at fraternization by the Bulgarians were repulsed by rifle fire.

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British Surprise Foe in Palestine; Capture 450 Men

Apparently Awaiting Reinforcements Before Attacking Jerusalem

LONDON, Dec. 1.—General Allenby today reported two very successful small scale operations in Palestine, which resulted in the taking of more than 450 prisoners.

On Thursday night the Turks and Germans assaulted the British lines on the south bank of the Nahr el-Auja, a watercourse entering the Mediterranean a few miles north of Jaffa. They rushed an advanced work near the village of Birket-el-Janus and then settled down close to the British, where they evidently spent the night in the belief that their attack had demoralized Allenby's men.

At daybreak a regiment of Australian light horse dashed forward and surrounded the whole body of the enemy. Besides the killed and wounded, 145 men and four automatic rifles were captured.

The British also assailed the Turks at the village of Beit Ur el-Foka, about ten miles northwest of Jerusalem, and carried eight officers and 298 men back prisoners to the original position.

The character of the operations reported in to-day's and preceding statements leads to the belief here that the British are waiting for considerable reinforcements and for the perfection of their communications before attempting to take Jerusalem or clear Northern Palestine of the foe.

Swedish Mediation Plan Called Hostile

Washington Frowns on Offer to Act Between Germany and Bolsheviks

[Staff Correspondence]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The offer of Sweden to mediate between Russia and Germany may properly be regarded as an unfriendly act, according to authorities in international law, who declared to-day that the recognition by Sweden of the Bolshevik government was of itself prejudicial to the interests of the Allies and might be regarded as deliberately hostile.

There could be no objection to an offer of mediation by any nation if the Russian government were "de jure," it was pointed out, as all the countries concerned are signatory to the Hague convention on "good offices and mediation," which provides:

"Powers, strangers to the dispute, have the right to offer good offices or mediation even during the course of hostilities."

"The exercise of this right can never be regarded by either of the parties in dispute as an unfriendly act."

Sweden, it was charged, had "gone outside the limits of the convention" by offering to mediate between the Central Powers by offering mediation, recognizing the Bolsheviks as the national government of Russia when such recognition had not previously been extended by either of the belligerent groups, creating the appearance of acting in a partisan manner for a selfish interest, rather than to promote the cause of peace in the world.

Sweden also made the offer and granted recognition of the Bolsheviks despite the refusal of the Russian Legation at Stockholm to recognize the authority of the Bolsheviks and the repudiation of the usurping Bolsheviks by Russian diplomats throughout the world.

End Near in East Africa

British Prepare Drive to Destroy Remnant of Germans

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The British forces in German East Africa are preparing to make their final drive at the single remaining German force in that colony, which is estimated to number about 2,000 rifles.

For this purpose, says to-day's official statement on the East African operations, which summarizes the November campaign, General Northey's troops are concentrating to the west of the Mochesi Valley. They will cooperate in the measures being taken in dealing with this last remaining German column, the only colonial force Germany now has in the field anywhere in the world.

Brazil Fliers to Aid Allies

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 1.—Brazil is soon to make her first contribution to the fighting forces of the Allies. In response to an invitation from the British government, Brazilian aviators complete their course of instruction in England twelve naval aviators will leave here shortly for Europe.

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Of exquisite high-cost materials including chiffon and Lyons velvet—extensively trimmed with rich furs, such as Kolinsky—Skunk—Mole—Wolf—Seal—Beaver—etc., suitable for all manner of informal occasions—formerly \$175 to \$250—at \$125—\$145—\$195.

Street and Semi-Dress Suits

An unusually large range of models developed in the season's smartest materials trimmed with fashionable furs—formerly \$95 to \$150—at \$55 and \$85.

Handsome Fur-trimmed Coats

Of Cashmere velour—vicuna—bolivia—glove cloth and other rich materials—suitable for motor—utility or semi-dress occasions—formerly \$145 to \$175—at \$75—\$95—\$125.

HIGHER-COST COATS OF RICH CLOTH AND FUR COMBINATIONS FORMERLY TO \$500 AT \$225—\$295—\$325.